

**SMALLBURGH
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**Medical Officer of Health
including the report of the
Senior Public Health Inspector**

for the

Year 1970

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

1970 - 1971

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Vice-Chairman: Councillor H. S. Hicks

Councillor C. W. M. Addison

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" Mrs. V. H. Bensley, J.P.
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HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1970

Medical Officer of Health

G. R. Holtby, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.,

Telephone: Norwich 28801

Surveyor and Senior Public Health Inspector

Norman F. Cripps, F.A.P.H.I., M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., A.I.H.M.

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector

M. C. Duffield, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

I. Bartram, M.A.P.H.I., (from 1.11.70.)

I. A. Kidd, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., (until 27.9.70.)

D. H. Vincent, M.A.P.H.I.

Student Public Health Inspector

D. E. Humphrey (from 10.8.70.)

Senior Clerk

E. G. Page

Council Chambers,
Stalham,
Norwich,
NOR 35Z.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Smallburgh Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1970. The Registrar General estimates the mid-year population as 19,140 compared with 18,870 last year. There were 256 live births and 236 deaths giving a natural increase of 20. There was thus a movement into the District of 250 people.

The birth rate was 15.37 per thousand population and the death rate 10.35. The infant mortality rate (deaths under one year per thousand total live births) was 11.70 and the neonatal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per thousand total live births) was 3.90.

There were no maternal deaths associated with child birth.

It has been the practice for some years to draw attention, in the introduction to the Annual Report, to some items of general public health interest. As so much has already been written so many times about the dangers of cigarette smoking, little space - much less than it deserves - will be devoted to this topic, on this occasion. It must suffice to state that the British lung cancer rate remains higher than that of all other English speaking countries, and this may be due to our cigarettes having a higher tar and nicotine content.

Those who continue to smoke despite the evidence should smoke less, take fewer puffs, use only the first half and inhale as little as possible. In the U.S.A. it has been shown that those who had smoked filter cigarettes for ten years or more had only about 60% of the lung cancer rate of those who continued to smoke plain cigarettes, although both rates were much higher than that of non-smokers.

The greater liability to coronary artery disease associated with cigarette smoking is an acute risk, for stopping smoking promptly reduces the liability to that of non-smokers. All the more reason to stop smoking! One cannot say "The damage has already been done".

Has not the time come when in public transport such as trains at least as many compartments should be provided for non-smokers as for smokers instead of the present small proportion? We now know that smoking is pathological in its effects. Should there be more provision for the pathological than for the healthy? In hospital yes, but surely not in railway carriages!

We are not particularly prone to food poisoning in this District but there are special risks in the summer time because of the big influx of holiday makers.

It is necessary to define what one means by food poisoning as there is a good deal of misapprehension about the subject. Diarrhoea and vomiting caused by eating, for example, poisonous fungi, or food stewed in a galvanised pan, or potatoes with green buds on them, could be described as food poisoning, but an "allergic" type of rash brought on by the eating of shellfish, etc., should not, by itself, be described as food poisoning. In practice, food poisoning means the eating of food infected with one of the three groups of bacteria or their toxins. The salmonellae are the most important group with a great many different types (which might be looked on perhaps as sub-species). The nomenclature is confusing in that the commonest germ to cause salmonellosis is *Salmonella typhimurium*, too similar in name to *Salmonella typhi*, which causes the much more serious condition of typhoid fever.

The possibilities of infections of food are very numerous, starting as they do in agricultural fertilizers, imported food stuffs for stock animals as well as some imported food for humans, and extending from the farm, through the abattoir and the shop, to the kitchen and the consumer.

There is not usually much spread of germs on the farm but young animals herded together on the way to the farm are under physical and emotional stress which favour spread.

At the abattoir the risk of infection of meat is considerable but provided it is properly stored, properly cooked and eaten soon after cooking, there should be no infection of humans. If, however, meat is stored at room temperature the germs have a chance to multiply and if it is inadequately cooked they may not be killed. Frozen poultry is particularly liable to be under-cooked, unless it is thoroughly thawed out before cooking.

The danger of infection of cooked meat by raw meat is often not realized. Infection can occur in a refrigerator if raw meat drips down to a lower compartment and is very liable to occur if knives are used for both raw and cooked poultry and other meat, or if hands are not washed between drawing the birds and handling the cooked products.

As well as cattle, pigs and poultry, rats and mice and many other small animals, can suffer from, and become carriers of, types of salmonella pathogenic to man, and flies can also spread them. The implications are obvious.

Canned pet food is likely to be safe but other kinds may be infected and infection can spread not only from a pet to its owner but from a pet's food to its owner's food.

Shell fish such as mussels may be infected and so may artificial cream. This is not cooked and therefore any infection in it is not killed.

Salmonellae are not killed by freezing but their growth is inhibited. They do not multiply in a refrigerator. They are killed by adequate heat and by some chemicals, e.g. chlorine or potassium permanganate solution for washing lettuce leaves. Gamma radiation of foodstuffs is also a useful method of sterilisation.

The other two groups of food poisoning germs are staphylococci found on the hands and noses of 20 to 50% of normal people and in cuts and other septic lesions; and clostridia. In the case of staphylococci it is a toxin not the germs themselves which is responsible for the symptoms, of which vomiting is a marked feature. Clostridium welchii is a soil organism which colonizes the intestine of many animals including man. If spores of the germ are in meat which is allowed to cool gradually (instead of rapidly and then kept in a refrigerator) the spores will germinate to produce more bacilli and also toxin and the two together may cause food poisoning characterised by diarrhoea and especially abdominal pain.

From what has been said already it may be obvious, but if not it should be stated, that while food should not be eaten if it is obviously unsound, infected food may not differ in smell or taste from sound food.

Cases and carriers of infection, both in the bowel, usually a salmonella infection, and also in the nose and in septic lesions, are obvious dangers throughout the long chain of infection. Cases of diarrhoea and vomiting must be excluded from food handling but it is not realised widely enough that carriers cannot be rendered safe by repeated courses of antibiotics. On the contrary there is good evidence to show that such treatment will prolong rather than shorten the carrier state and should not be carried out.

It should not be supposed that every case of diarrhoea and vomiting is due to recognisable food poisoning germs, in fact many such cases are due to respiratory rather than alimentary infection, but undoubtedly far more food poisoning occurs than should occur, or would occur if the rules of hygiene were universally observed.

There may be many changes in the administration of public health in the next few years. Whatever they are one hopes that the sentiment expressed in an article in the British Medical Journal will not be lost sight of:-

"If only we would combine the intimacy of the small and old with the scientific advance of the large and new."

I should like to take this opportunity of again expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support and the staff of the Department for their painstaking work throughout the year. I consider myself very fortunate in both these important features of any Public Health work and gladly acknowledge this to be so.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant

G. R. HOLTBY

Medical Officer of Health

November, 1971.

SECTION "A"

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA - (in acres) 70,017. The administrative centre of the area is at Stalham, with a surrounding district which is entirely rural in character, with Agriculture and Dairy Farming as the main industry. The district includes a large area of the Broads 13 miles of coastline and many historical villages which attract many thousands of visitors during the holiday season.

POPULATION. The Registrar-General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1970 as 19,140 giving a population density of 0.273 per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES. According to the rate book, the estimated number of inhabited houses in the district is 8,144 the Rateable Value being £660,311. The sum represented by a Penny Rate is £6.868.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Smallburgh
R.D.C.

England and
Wales

Infant Mortality Rates -

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	11.7	18.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	8.5	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	45.4	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	3.9	12.3
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (death under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	Nil	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	22.9	23.5
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		
Number of deaths	Nil	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	Nil	

DEATHS FROM SPECIAL DISEASES -

Measles (all ages)	-
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-
Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	-
Cancer (all ages)	61
Tuberculosis (all ages)	-

The rates given for England and Wales are all provisional

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE
YEAR, 1970

	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>Smallburgh R.D.C. (crude)</u>
Rates per 1,000 population		
BIRTHS -		
Live	16.0	13.37 (0.31)
Still	13.0(a)	22.9(a)
DEATHS - All causes	11.7	12.33

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births

DEATHS FROM CORONARY DISEASE - ANGINA

Year	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
No. of deaths from Coronary Disease	45	35	35	44	68	42
No. of deaths All causes	223	219	195	231	250	236
% of Total deaths due to Coronary Disease	20.1	15.9	17.9	19.0	27.0	17.8

DEATHS FROM CORONARY DISEASE DURING LAST 6 YEARS

Year	Male		Female	
	Total Deaths	Coronary Angina	Total Deaths	Coronary Angina
1970	135	29	121	13
1969	131	41	119	27
1968	120	32	111	12
1967	93	21	102	14
1966	113	25	106	10
1965	127	28	96	17

DEATHS FROM CANCER AND TOTAL DEATHS

Year	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
No. of deaths from Cancer	41	42	45	41	47	61
No. of deaths all causes	223	219	195	231	250	236
% of deaths due to Cancer	18.4	19.2	23.1	17.7	18.8	25.8

CANCER DEATHS DURING LAST 6 YEARS

Year	Male			Female		
	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	Other Cancer
1970	135	9	23	121	4	25
1969	131	7	21	119	2	17
1968	120	6	18	111	2	15
1967	93	7	17	102	1	20
1966	113	5	13	106	5	19
1965	127	9	14	96	-	18

INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH

						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	9	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	..	..	..	..	..	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	13	8
Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diabetes Mellitus	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Aneamias	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	2	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Hypertensive Disease	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	29	13
Other forms of Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	7	10
Cerebrovascular Disease	..	..	..	..	..	13	23
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	10	11
Bronchitis and Emphysema	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	2	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	..	..	..	..	..	-	5
Congenital Anomalies	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	6	-
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
<hr/>						<hr/>	<hr/>
Total all causes:						124	112
<hr/>						<hr/>	<hr/>

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR 1970 AND PREVIOUS YEARS
COMPARATIVE TABLE WITH ENGLAND AND WALES FOR PAST 10 YEARS

Year	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	England & Wales	Smallburgh R.D.C. (crude)	England & Wales	Smallburgh R.D.C. (crude)	England & Wales	Smallburgh R.D.C.
1961	17.4	12.18	12.0	12.34	21.6	23.58
1962	18.0	12.41	11.9	12.99	21.6	27.90
1963	18.2	11.77	12.2	13.28	21.1	19.70
1964.	18.4	15.82	11.3	10.62	20.0	7.29
1965	18.1	10.7	11.5	12.69	19.0	15.95
1966	17.7	12.88	11.7	12.37	19.0	8.77
1967	17.2	14.12	11.2	10.93	18.3	11.90
1968	16.9	12.83	11.9	12.67	18.0	4.27
1969	16.3	14.62	11.9	13.24	18.0	10.8
1970	16.0	13.37	11.7	12.33	18.2	11.7

SECTION "B"

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

Blofield and Flegg Rural District, together with Smallburgh Rural District and North Walsham Urban District, are combined to form No. 1 Area. The Norfolk County Council, acting under the National Health Service Act of 1946 and the National Assistance Act, 1948, provides the following services:-

Care of mothers and young children, Midwifery Service, Home Nursing, Vaccination and Immunisation, Prevention of Illness and Care and After Care of Sick Persons, Home Help Service, Mental Health Service and Welfare Service for the Aged.

Some details are given below.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Care of Mothers and Young Children

This includes the provision of Child Health Clinics to which mother of young children can come for advice and help. Clinics are held at villages on the day stated and the Health Visitor is in attendance at each clinic from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. A doctor attends at clinics where there is an average attendance of 25 or more.

Bacton	Village Hall	2nd Friday each month
Catfield	Village Hall	3rd Thursday each month
Hoveton	Village Hall	3rd Wednesday " "
Stalham	Town Hall	4th Wednesday " "
Sutton	Village Hall	1st Wednesday " "
<u>R.A.F. Centre</u>		
Scットow	R.A.F. Coltishall	1st Monday " "

Other Treatment Centres are held weekly as follows:-

	<u>Hoveton S.M. School</u>	<u>Stalham S.M. School</u>
Dental Clinics	2 sessions weekly	2 sessions weekly
Speech Clinics	1 session weekly	1 session weekly

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Inoculations performed by General Practitioners and Public Health Medical Officers during the year in Area No. 1 are shown in the following tables:-

<u>Type of Vaccine</u>	<u>Year of Birth</u>					<u>Others under 16</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-1966		
<u>Completed Primary Courses</u>							
Triple (DTP)	118	593	115	3	-	-	836
Diph/Tet	-	1	1	-	25	1	28
Tetanus	1	-	-	-	11	9	21
Polio (Oral)	113	529	125	5	37	2	811
Meales	1	192	236	119	461	35	1044
Rubella	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>							
Triple (DTP)	-	8	119	16	52	4	199
Diph/Tet	-	-	8	12	850	56	926
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Tetanus	-	-	-	3	25	467	495
Polio (Oral)	-	4	71	19	907	648	1649

<u>SMALLPOX VACCINATION</u>	0 - 3 mths.	3 - 6 mths.	6 - 9 mths.	9 - 12 mths.	1 yr	2 - 4 yrs.	5 - 15 yrs.	<u>TOTAL</u>
Age when Vaccinated								
Primary	-	3	7	22	365	108	28	533
Re-Vaccination	-	-	-	-	2	8	63	73

B.C.G. VACCINATION

This protection against tuberculosis is offered to all 13 year old school children. In Area No. 1, 87% of parents gave their consent, 9% refused and 4% did not return forms.

The findings during the year were as follows:-

Number eligible	-	1,053
Number tested	-	861
Number positive	-	72
Number vaccinated	-	745
Tuberculin Index	-	8%

HOME HELP SERVICE

During 1970 the Home Help Service was mainly administered from the Area Local Health Office at Aspland Road, Norwich, and all applications addressed to the Area Welfare Officer at that office. The work of the Home Helps was supervised by one of the County Council's lady Home Help Organisers and this service continued to expand.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The County Ambulance Service is operated by the County Council through the agency of the Norfolk St. John's Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society Joint Ambulance Committee.

GENERAL WELFARE SERVICES

These services are administered in the district by the Area Welfare Officer, Mr. C. J. Gallant, together with a team of three Social Welfare Officers. Contact points for the public are being continued at Stalham and also at the North Walsham Office which is located at 18 Kings Arms Street, North Walsham.

Welfare Officers maintain close co-operation with the Public Health and Housing Departments of the Council and as a result are able to assist with help and advice and general welfare services where these are required.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

WELFARE SERVICES

The Welfare Officers deal with the admission of aged persons to County Homes for the Elderly, either on a short term or a long term basis and besides dealing with admissions to Mental Hospitals they are responsible for the care of the mentally sub-normal living in the community and also of patients discharged from or on leave from mental hospitals.

Old People's Clubs continue to function in almost all the parishes in the district and provide outings which take a great deal of loneliness and monotony out of old age.

With the exception of Trunch, Neatishead and Barton Turf areas, meals-on-wheels are available in the whole of Smallburgh District. About 100 meals are being served each week and further efforts are being made to extend this service to other parishes.

OTHER SERVICES

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Facilities for Laboratory investigation are to be had at the Public Health Laboratory, Bowthorpe Road, Norwich.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (1948) ACT, SECTION 47

One person was found to be in need of care and attention and was removed to Fletcher Convalescent Home, Cromer.

SECTION "C"

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The visits, inspections and interviews by the Public Health Inspectors numbered 6,233 and they can be classified as follows:-

<u>Nature of Visits and Inspections</u>	<u>No.</u>
Dwellinghouses for defects and overcrowding	398
Dwellinghouses and other premises for improvement grant	444
Water supplies and sampling	249
Caravan Sites	170
Factories and Workplaces	80
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	205
Infectious diseases	22
Verminous persons and premises	-
Rats and mice	13
Slaughterhouses	521
Butchers' Shops	11
Fish Shops	4
Cafes, restaurants and public houses	72
Greengrocers	11
Bakeries	3
Dairies and milk shops	15
General food shops and vehicles	144
Hotels and boarding houses	16
Farms and piggeries	54
Public Conveniences	115
Refuse collection and disposal	507
Sewerage survey	129
Sewage disposal works	61
Smoke and noise observations	39
Petroleum installations	123
Miscellaneous	764
Interviews with owners, etc.	2,063

WATER SUPPLY

This is the last report in which it will be possible to comment upon a full years' operation of the Council's water undertaking as a separate entity for on 1st April, 1971 the City of Norwich statutory area of supply will be enlarged to cover the supply and distribution of water for north east Norfolk including the present independant part of the Smallburgh Rural District.

Consequent upon this transfer of responsibility, the Council will loose all direct control of public water supply for the area after thirty-two years of efficient operation and expansion of the water undertaking. Starting with the

supply for Stalham in 1939 to cover by 1961 all the parishes of the rural district with a network of 145 miles of mains and a consumption of 175.7 million gallons of water in 1970. By agreements, the parishes in the rural district within the City of Norwich statutory area of supply also received mains water starting with Hoveton in 1939 and covering the parishes of Ashmanhaugh, Horning, Neatishead, Scottow, Soley, Smallburgh and Tunstead by 1955. During the whole of this period of expansion up to the present time, despite many difficulties with power supplies and fractures of mains, particularly during the past three years on the laying of gas mains, it can be said that there have been no major interruptions of supply with only slight restrictions of consumption during 1969 and 1970 arising from increased demands not possible to foresee when the schemes were planned for the district in the immediate post-war years. The City of Norwich will be fortunate on take-over for the Council's augmentation scheme for additional supply, storage and distribution facilities had been planned to go out to tender ensuring that for the reasonable foreseeable future from 1972, the supply position will be satisfactory. I feel, however, it might be anticipated that the Catfield pressure supply will be replaced by an augmented tower gravity system by the City of Norwich at an early date.

The year 1970 has seen no changes over recent previous years in the responsibilities for the supply and distribution of water in the rural district with over two-thirds of the resident population served from the Council's bores at Catfield and East Ruston or with bulk supplies taken from the City of Norwich mains at Barton Turf, Dilham, Worstead and part of Swanton Abbott and from the Erpingham Rural District Council mains for the parishes of Felmingham, Skeyton and part of the parishes of Swanton Abbott and Westwick. Supplies from the Smallburgh Rural District Council mains were given to the North Walsham Urban District Council at Felmingham and Swafield and to the Blofield & Flegg Rural District Council at two points at Potter Heigham. At Wayford bridge, Stalham, the emergency use connection with the City of Norwich mains remained closed during the year.

In the tables below, details are given of the supply position for the whole of the rural district with the information for the City of Norwich statutory area provided by the City Waterworks Engineer and Manager.

There are in the rural district still a number of hereditaments without need for mains water, a number with satisfactory supplies of their own or off route of any mains and in consequence, the total of the figures given in the latter columns of the table will not equal the figures in the first columns.

Parishes served	Estimated number of hereditaments	Estimated resident population	Number of properties with supply (not metered)	Number of properties served with standpipes	Number of metered supplies	Number of schools supplied
SMALLBURGH R.D.C. - CATFIELD SUPPLY AREA						
CATFIELD	301	700	256	1	41	1
HICKLING	376	780	293	1*	36	1
LUDHAM	473	970	412	7*	37	1
POTTER HEIGHAM	484	550	333	2*	33	1
STALHAM	829	1600	756	15*	42	2
SUTTON	218	550	186	-	15	1

Parishes served	Estimated number of hereditaments	Estimated resident population	Number of properties with supply (not metered)	Number of properties served with standpipes	Number of metered supplies	Number of schools supplied
<u>SMALLBURGH R.D.C. - EAST RUSTON SUPPLY AREA</u>						
BACTON	579	850	407	1	49	2
BRUMSTEAD	37	90	10	1	10	1
EAST RUSTON	190	430	114	5	20	1
HAPPISBURGH	596	810	482	1	40	1
HONING	157	300	74	1	12	1
HORSEY	58	140	40	1*	10	1
INGHAM	141	360	113	1	33	1
KNAPTON	140	330	118	1	9	1
LESSINGHAM	359	250	322	1	20	1
PASTON	106	240	90	1	6	1
SEA PALLING	232	440	219	2*	29	1
SWAFIELD	108	250	86	1	19	1
TRUNCH	252	570	210	1	10	1
WITTON	144	340	87	2	18	1
<u>SMALLBURGH R.D.C. - BULK SUPPLY AREAS</u>						
BARTON TURF	178	370	114	3*	20	1
DILHAM	125	300	89	8	8	1
FELMINGHAM	189	470	154	1	9	1
SKEYTON	85	220	45	1	7	1
SWANTON ABBOTT	148	320	111	4	18	1
WESTWICK	50	120	19	1	2	1
WORSTEAD	326	770	263	1	28	1
<u>NORWICH CITY STATUTORY AREA</u>						
ASHMANHAUGH	65	140	36	1	6	1
BARTON TURF	-	-	1	-	-	1
HORNING	460	960	380	1*	43	2
HOVETON	807	1910	704	1	55	1
NEATISHEAD	222	480	178	1*	15	1
SCOTTOW	109	1300	179	9	10	1
SLOLEY	84	190	69	2	6	1
SMALLBURGH	166	450	148	5	20	1
TUNSTEAD	197	590	218	1	23	1

*Includes Public Drinking Fountains. Building and temporary supplies are excluded from the above figures.

The following table shows the number of routine samples of water which were submitted for Chemical and Bacteriological examination.

Chemical Examination			Bacteriological Examination	
Result	Private Supplies	Public Supplies	Private Supplies	Public Supplies
Satisfactory	-	8	12	186
Unsatisfactory	-	-	12	17

Consumption in Millions of Gallons

1957	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
33.0	110.7	120.1	127.1	139.1	148.1	177.6	175.7

Details of defects and fractures which occurred to water mains owned by the Council.

Mains fractured without known cause	30
Mains fractured by contractors	5
Communication pipes fractured without known cause	23
Communication pipes fractured by contractors	17
Sluice valves and hydrants becoming defective without known cause	4
Sluice valves and other fittings becoming defective due to contractors	-

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Further progress was made during 1970 with schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal for the district including completion of the works at Hoveton, Horning and the Market Street area of Tunstead except for a number of drainage connections, and continuation of the works for increased disposal at Stalham to take the newly seweraged areas of Hickling and Sutton, all of which should be in use during 1971 together with the augmentation of the existing sewerage at Stalham.

Ministry approval was received during the year for the scheme of sewerage and the disposal works for Catfield, Ludham and Potter Heigham and at the close of the year final drawings and tender documents were being prepared for prices to be received and approved with work to start in the middle of 1971. Progress was also made with the proposals for the coastal parishes for in December a report was accepted for the first stage covering the built up parts of the parishes of Bacton, Happisburgh, Ridlington, Witton, Lessingham, Sea Palling and Ingham with disposal of the sewage at the Stalham works. Stage two of the coastal parishes scheme, covering the built up parts of the parishes of Knapton, Paston, Trunch and possibly Swafield, will be the subject of an early report after consultations with the Erpingham Rural District Council on the use of an enlarged sea outfall at Mundesley. Also in December, a preliminary report on the need for sewerage in the majority of the remaining unsewered built up parts of the district was accepted for the carrying out of a detailed survey with a further report including estimated costs to follow. Work on the sewerage of Crowgate Street, Tunstead and The Fairstead, Scottow, where great difficulty with cesspool emptying is experienced, will start in 1971.

In addition to a number of Council housing estates with on-site sewage disposal works, the built up parts of Horning, Hoveton and Stalham and parts of Catfield, Ludham, Potter Heigham, Swanton Abbott and Tunstead have the benefit of main drainage.

During 1970, improvements were made to part of the Stalham surface water sewers in conjunction with the Norfolk County Council.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE, CESSPOOL CONTENTS AND NIGHTSOIL

The very complete and high quality services operated by the Council over recent years for all these aspects of public cleansing, as detailed in the reports for 1968 and 1969, continued in 1970 with an expansion of the scheme for litter receptacles at some lay-bys and other places, the collection of 1,777 bins or sacks of special or trade refuse, fifty-three special collections of excess refuse in the shape of bulky articles, the removal by persuasion or statutory action of two abandoned vehicles and the receipt at the tips of fifty-one loads of builder's and other trade refuse.

The erection of many new dwellings including holiday accommodation caused an increase in the number of collections of refuse which, combined with a good holiday season and the greater use of packaging materials not now destroyed in many houses by lack of facilities following the provision of central heating, made a great increase in the bulk of refuse collected and tipped. For these reasons, overtime had to be worked to keep up-to-date with the services and also on cesspool emptying and nightsoil collections even though towards the end of the year, the calls on both these latter services were not as heavy as in previous years following the completion of the Hoveton, Horning and Tunstead sewerage schemes. Six months after the completion of a sewerage scheme, it is the Council's policy to serve notice terminating the free cesspool emptying and nightsoil services in newly seweraged areas although these facilities of collection are given at a charge to owners who have been backward in connecting their properties to the main drainage systems. Only four men and two vehicles were employed on nightsoil collections at the end of the year compared with seven men and three vehicles a few years ago.

The reduction in cesspool loadage towards the end of the year enabled the servicing of Council housing estate disposal plants to be carried out more frequently thus improving the efficiency of these plants.

Early in 1970, the Council replaced the Weatherill 12 H tip maintenance vehicle with a Bray 540 four wheel drive loading shovel which meant that the tips at East Ruston, Worstead and Sutton could be maintained on a fully controlled basis much more easily than in the past. Again the Worstead tip was in use for the north western parishes of the district for the whole of the year and the East Ruston tip for the Summer and Sutton for the Winter. All these tips had adequate covering material available on site. The Ludham and Swanton Abbott tips were not used because covering materials were not present but it is hoped to use Ludham in 1972 when surplus soil for covering purposes becomes available from the Catfield, Ludham and Potter Heigham sewerage scheme. Trouble with rabbits occurred at East Ruston during the year and to combat this problem, the Council joined the local Rabbit Clearance Society. During excavation work at East Ruston, a live mortar bomb was found and this was cleared by a bomb disposal unit. On all tips, precautions were taken to ensure that no accidents occurred to children by suffocation in disused refrigerators or similar type pieces of equipment. A visit to the East Ruston tip with representatives of the Poors Trustees convinced that body of the very adequate steps taken to maintain the tips and of the proposals for tree planting in future years.

Again the disposal of cesspool contents gave considerable cause for concern for although it was possible, by reason of the good Summer, to obtain some disposal to arable farm land and relief by the use of a pit at Ludham for a short period together with an arrangement with the St. Faith's & Aylsham Rural District Council for minor disposal at Buxton, the majority of the loads collected had to be deposited at Verona Woods, Witton where the level of the liquid was very high from time to time causing a small overflow to an unused part of the Woods. No nuisance of a Public Health nature was, however, caused and it is hoped that this major worry of the disposal of cesspool contents may be overcome in 1971/72 by the arrangements planned for treatment at the re-designed Stalham sewage disposal works.

For information in connection with the cesspool emptying service, I give the following details for 1970 with 1969 figures in brackets.

	No. of Cesspools emptied	No. of Loads Removed	No. of Loads Chargeable
Private	3,306 (3,228)	3,910 (3,900)	779 (1,027)
Council	1,024 (1,139)	3,380 (3,717)	2,572 (2,972)
Total	4,330 (4,367)	7,290 (7,617)	3,351 (3,999)

A new site for a straw lagoon for the disposal of nightsoil liquid at Smallburgh received Planning approval and was brought into use in the Autumn. This new disposal point gave relief to the other lagoons which had tended to become overloaded.

These services could not be carried out without the very willing co-operation of the outside staff averaging thirty in number over the whole year who worked in a most satisfactory manner in all kinds of weather. It was decided during the year that all driving and heavy goods vehicle driving licences should be paid by the Council. Fortunately the strike in the cleansing services which affected many authorities in the early Autumn, did not affect the Council's scheme.

In addition to the new shovel purchased during the year, the Council acquired a new Gibson Pendulum Refuse Collector in the Autumn. The disposal of three vehicles left the Council's fleet on cleansing generally in December as follows:-

1	1000 gallon petrol cesspool emptier with nightsoil attachment.
6	1000 gallon diesel cesspool emptier with nightsoil attachment.
4	20/30 cu.yd. diesel compression refuse collector.
1	16 cu.yd. petrol side loading refuse collector.
1	16 cu.yd. diesel side loading refuse collector.
3	12 cu.yd. diesel side loading refuse collector.
1	10 cu.yd. side loading refuse trailer (at Potter Heigham bridge).
1	Bray Digging Machine - Tractor shovel.

The above vehicles travelled 185,729 miles during the year and used 18,936 gallons of petrol and diesel oil.

The specialist department of the County Council working for a group of Norfolk District Councils carried out a Pay and Productivity survey of the Council's refuse, Cesspool and nightsoil services and a report with recommendations for a bonus sheme would have been submitted late in the year had not the possibility of a strike stopped experiments with a plastic bin liner scheme in the parishes of Hoveton and Stalham. Demonstrations with bulk loaders and refuse shreaders were also carried out in 1970 to assist the Works Study Officers in the preparation of their recommendations.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Over the years the Council has been more fortunate than many other Councils in the amount of damage caused to public conveniences by vandals and again during 1970 this was the position with minor trouble to coin locks, towel holders, defacement of walls, broken windows and clothes hooks and the loss of some signs and all plugs to the wash basins. The latter, on loss, are not replaced but all other damage is remedied as quickly as possible after discovery as a badly maintained convenience seems to encourage the occurrence of often more serious danger which may be the reason why some authorities, if they do not remedy defects at once, have much more trouble with their conveniences. It has been noticeable in the past that if the defacement of walls is not quickly remedied, more artists and poets are encouraged to add their contribution to the internal decorations.

The public conveniences at Hoveton, towards which the St. Faith's & Aylsham Rural District Council are contributing, were completed in January, 1970 and the new conveniences at Horning which will also contain disabled persons facilities as at Hoveton, were started in November, 1970.

During 1970 the takings from the Council's conveniences in use at Bacton, Happisburgh, Hoveton, Potter Heigham, Sea Palling, Stalham and Walcott amounted to £522 13s. 6d.

At the close of the year, negotiations were in hand for sites for public conveniences at Hickling, and at Johnson Street, Ludham and agreement had been reached for the use of land at Womack Staithes, Ludham.

BROADS POLLUTION

In January, 1973, byelaws of the East Suffolk & Norfolk River Authority for regulating the use of boats fitted with sanitary appliances, will come into operation and it does seem that if the owners do not come forward very quickly with satisfactory proposals for the collection of faecal matter from their affected craft, the local authorities who have a part to play in this matter, may be faced with some difficult problems which may need solving at very short notice. This Council has, however, been alive to the situation and should be able to make adequate arrangements for disposal of waste matter if given sufficient notice and time by the boat owners of their problems.

COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES

Complaints received by the Department in 1970 numbered 132, 91 of which were on investigation found to be justified, 8 were passed to other authorities for necessary action. The nuisances complained of included, housing conditions, smells, food, water supply, abandoned cars, flooding and drainage, caravans, overcrowding etc.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following table gives an indication in the number of complaints and treatment in connection with rats and mice.

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
No. during year	186	245	287	211	207	266
No. at peak period	56	126	83	82	74	68
Number of properties inspected						1,648
Number of properties found to be infested						257
Number of pre-baits laid						4,195
Number of poison baits laid						8,436
Total number of visits						4,017
Income from treatment at business premises						£58. 17s. 6d.

29 wasps nests were treated during the year.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

Eight complaints were received and investigated by the department during the year, four of which were found to be justified and were dealt with by informal action. The noises dealt with in this manner included nuisances from a flour mill, broiler houses, pumping equipment and animals.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

No complaints were received concerning possible air pollution during 1970.

Sour gas has not yet been received and processed at the Gas Terminal, Bacton, and the results being obtained from the five monitoring stations set up by the gas producers were giving results which would no doubt prove useful background information in the future.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

One licence was issued under this Act during 1970.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

One licence under the provisions of this Act was issued during the year under review.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

There are three dealers registered under the provisions of this Act.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

The number of inspections to the 140 licenced premises totalled 163. Fees for such installations totalled £412.00 which were in respect of the storage of 1,429,238 gallons.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The following table gives details of the returns made to the Factory Inspectorate under the provisions of the above Act.

Registration of Premises

Premises registered at 31st December, 1969.	142
Premises removed from register during 1970.	5
Premises registered during 1970.	2
Premises registered at 31st December, 1970.	139
Visits to registered premises during 1970.	108

Premises not registerable - 1970

Where self-employed or members of family only employed	108
Where persons employed for less than 21 hours in each week	8
Visits to premises found to be outside control	97

Analysis of Unsatisfactory Conditions found at Registered Premises

No thermometer	6
Unsatisfactory washing facilities	2
Inadequate first-aid equipment	5
Unsatisfactory decoration	5
Abstract of Act not displayed	7
Informal notices outstanding at 31st December, 1969	13
Informal notices sent during 1970	15
Informal notices complied with during 1970	20
Informal notices outstanding at 31st December, 1970	8

Classification of Registered Premises by Major Use

Offices	33
Retail shops	78
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	26
Fuel storage depot	1

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Offices	201
Retail shops	323
Wholesale departments, warehouses	15
Catering establishments open to public	181
Canteens	9
Fuel storage depot	1

Males: 304 Females: 426 Total: 730

No. of accidents reported at Registered Premises 2
(Non-Fatal)

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

SECTION "D"HOUSING

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

The summarised details below show the work of the department in this field during 1970:-

No. of dwellings inspected under the Housing and Public Health Acts....	302
No. of inspections made for the purpose.....	444
No. of dwellings found unfit for human habitation.....	23
No. of defective dwellings made fit by informal action.....	100
No. of defective dwellings made fit by formal action.....	-
No. of dwellings represented to the Council as unfit.....	23
No. of dwellings in respect of which demolition order were made.....	25
No. of dwellings in respect of which closing orders were made.....	12
No. of dwellings in respect of which undertakings were accepted.....	4
No. of dwellings demolished.....	10
No. of dwellings closed.....	13
No. of dwellings reconstructed and demolition orders remoked.....	-
No. of dwellings repaired and closing orders cancelled.....	-
No. of dwellings repaired and undertakings cancelled.....	-
No. of families re-housed from unfit dwellings.....	13
No. of persons re-housed from unfit dwellings.....	30
No. of cases of overcrowding abated.....	1
No. of applications for qualification certificates.....	2

IMPROVEMENTS AND CONVERSIONS

From the following table it will be seen that the change in legislation and introduction of the 1969 Housing Act with higher discretionary improvement grants attracted considerably more applications. (Figures for 1969 in brackets.)

Type of Grant	No. of Applications	No. of Approvals Issued	Value of Grant Approved	No. Completed	Value of Grants Paid
Discretionary	58 (26)	47 (24)	£35, 651	30 (17)	£19,473
Standard	49 (60)	45 (56)	£11,248	48 (73)	£9,806
Total	107 (86)	92 (80)	£46,899	78 (90)	£29,279

Information is given below on the progress made during 1970 in the improvements of pre-war Council houses:-

No. of Council Dwellings improved prior to 1970	489	(439)
No. of Council Dwellings improved during 1970	6	(48)
No. of Council Dwellings with improvements in progress or to tender at 31st December 1970	60	(8)
No. of Council Dwellings to be improved in programme approved	134	(195)
Total No. of pre-war Council Dwellings	689	(690)

(Figures in brackets give the position at 31st December 1969.)

COUNCIL HOUSES AND BUNGALOWS

During 1970, forty-five Council bungalows were completed ready for occupation in the Parishes of Smallburgh, Hoveton, Soley, Catfield, Horning and Swanton Abbott and at the close of the year work was in progress on the erection of eleven bungalows at Worstead and Horning together with a Grouped Homes scheme for the aged at Horning.

Drawings and documentation was well in hand at the end of the year for the erection of a further 27 dwellings at Hickling and Trunch.

The number of dwellings owned by the Council at 31st December 1970 was 1,492.

PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT

Seven Hundred and twenty-eight plans relating to all types of development received the approval of the Council under the provisions of the Building Regulations and also during 1970, one hundred and twenty-four dwellings were completed and occupied in the district including holiday chalets.

CARAVANS & CAMPING

A survey was again carried out in conjunction with the request by the County Planning Officer as has been the practice in previous years. At that particular time there were 68 Residential, 757 Holiday Static, 94 Holiday Touring Caravans and 264 Tents in the district.

The following are details of licenced sites in the district:-

<u>No. of Sites</u>	<u>No. of Caravans</u>	<u>No. of visits</u>
<u>Residential</u>	<u>Holiday</u>	<u>Touring</u>
91	92	111
	808	170

SECTION "E"

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

11,604 animals were killed and inspected at the two slaughterhouses in the district during 1970 being 255 more than in the previous year. The Public Health Inspectors made 519 visits to the slaughterhouses to obtain 100% inspection of the carcases and offals as has been the practice each year since de-control in 1954.

The amount of meat and offals found unfit for human consumption during 1970 was $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

No carcases were found affected with cysticercosis.

Specimens from two ox carcases were submitted to the Veterinary Inspection Centre to ascertain the true nature of the disease condition found in the carcase.

Seven men were licenced by the Council to slaughter the various classes of food animals. All unfit meat found at slaughterhouses was treated in accordance with the requirements of the Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations, 1969.

The table overleaf gives in summarised form information about the animals killed and the results of the inspections of the carcases and offals.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	2,908	-	18	2,439	6,239	-
Number inspected	2,908	-	18	2,439	6,239	-
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CISTICERCI						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	1	1	29	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	958	-	-	32	829	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	32.98%	-	5.55%	1.35%	13.75%	-
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	-	-	18	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.17%	-	-	-	0.29%	-
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

OTHER FOODS

During 1970 eight cwts. one qr. six and a half lbs. of unfit foods other than meat and offals at slaughterhouses, were dealt with by surrender and disposal by burying at one of the Council's refuse tips, or by being sent away for special treatment.

FOOD PREMISES

(a) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970.

Once again it is possible to report that the food premises in the district were found to be well maintained during the year which is generally borne out by the information given below about the provision of washbasins and associated amenities under Clause 18 of the Regulations and about facilities for the washing of food and equipment under Clause 21 of the Regulations:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No. complying with Reg.18</u>	<u>No. to which Reg.21 applies</u>	<u>No. complying with Reg.21</u>
Bakeries	1	1	1	1
Butcher's Shops	13	13	13	13
Fish Shops	9	9	9	9
Cafes, Restaurants				
Hotels and Canteens	64	64	64	64
Hostel Kitchens	3	3	3	3
Grocers and General Stores	109	109	109	109
Public Houses	42	42	42	42
Food Factory	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	242	242	242	242

(b) Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.

The inspection of stalls and delivery vehicles as required by these Regulations was continued during 1970 when 17 were examined including four from outside the district. Informal action was taken to obtain the remedying of unsatisfactory conditions in these stalls and vehicles as follows:-

Sink and washing facilities	2
Wash hand basin and hot water supplies	3
First Aid Equipment	1
Hand washing equipment (soap etc.)	2
Protective Clothing for food handlers	2
Display of name and address	4
Miscellaneous	3

(c) Ice Cream Premises

At the close of the year there were 139 premises in the district registered for the storage and sale of ice cream. The only registered manufacturer did not produce any ice cream during 1970. When carrying out general inspection of food premises 37 enquiries were made into the methods of the storage and sale of ice cream.

(d) Preserved Food Premises

The 15 premises in the district registered for the preparation and manufacture of preserved foods received many visits during the year.

(e) Poultry Processing Premises

There are no large scale establishments for poultry processing in the district with as far as is known only about twenty premises handling a few birds such as hens, turkeys and ducks each week. Again it was not necessary to certify any carcases at these premises as unfit for human consumption.

From these few remarks it will be appreciated that there are no poultry processing problems in the Smallburgh district as there are in many parts of East Anglia.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

At 31st December, 40 persons were registered for the distribution of milk and actively engaged in business. Conditions were found to be satisfactory at all the dairies and milk shops.

In 1970 no cases of Brucella Abortus were reported. Reports were, however, received of Salmonellosis at 2 premises affecting calves. Upon receipt of these reports visits were made to the farm premises concerned to give advice to the farmers and their staff.

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXC. T.B.) DURING LAST 5 YEARS

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Scarlet Fever	1	5	14	9	1
Measles	136	161	419	20	188
Whooping Cough	1	5	5	-	5
Pneumonia	6	-	1	-	-
Infective Jaundice	1	-	1	3	8
Erysipelas	1	3	1	-	-
Dysentery (Sonne)	22	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	3	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalimia Neonatorium	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	4	-
Totals	169	174	441	37	205

TUBERCULOSIS

The following are the Mortality Rates:-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate 0.00 per 1,000 pop.

Non-pulmonary " " " 0.00 per " "

NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER
at 31st DECEMBER, 1969 and DECEMBER, 1970

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		TOTAL	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
31st December, 1969	26	22	18	21	44	43
31st December, 1970	26	22	17	22	43	44

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS Ages	1970		1969		1968	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25 years	1	-	-	-	1	-
25 - 35 years	-	-	-	1	-	-
35 - 45 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	-	-	-	1	-	1
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	-	2	1	1

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS

Ages	1970		1969		1968	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	-	-	-	-	1	-
35 - 45 years	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 - 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	1	1	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

MEASLES

One hundred and eighty-eight cases of measles were notified during the year compared with twenty last year. Immunisation against this complaint is now readily available and there is no doubt that it is effective in reducing the incidence of the disease which in an unmodified form is frequently associated with severe complications particularly those involving the ears and the chest as well as with encephalitis. It should also be emphasised that the vaccine in use now is a safe vaccine. Parents should be encouraged to arrange for their children to be immunised either by doctors from the Public Health Department or by general practitioners.

WHOOPING COUGH

Five cases were notified compared with none last year. The complaint is now seldom a serious one and immunisation must be responsible for this improved situation. Children with a history of repeated convulsions, however, should not be given whooping cough immunisation although they can be immunised against diphtheria and tetanus.

SCARLET FEVER

One case was notified compared with nine cases last year. Whilst scarlet fever itself is seldom a dangerous disease in this country, the germ which causes it is the haemolytic streptococcus and cannot be ignored, as both rheumatic fever and kidney disease can result from an infection which may be associated with a rash as in scarlet fever, but may merely cause a severe sore throat.

FOOD POISONING

There were three cases of this complaint notified during the year and there were three last year.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

There were eight cases notified during the year compared with three cases last year and one the year before. This complaint can be a most debilitating one and largely because of the long incubation period of about a month, it is very difficult to trace the source of any particular case.

DYSENTERY (Sonne)

Nil cases were notified compared with one last year.

MALARIA

No cases were notified compared with one last year.

IMMUNISATION SCHEDULE

The schedule of immunisation in Norfolk County Council Child Health Clinics and Schools is now the following:-

Immunisation against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus (the triple injection) at 6 months, 8 months and 1 year. Poliomyelitis vaccine is given by mouth at the same time as those injections. The increased spacing of injections eliminated the need to give a boosting injection at 18 months to 2 years while retaining the same efficacy.

We carry out measles vaccination after first birthday. 'Booster' injections against diphtheria and tetanus with poliomyelitis immunisation by mouth are given at school entry and another tetanus injection and polio immunisation on leaving school.

Immunisation against tuberculosis or B.C.G. vaccination is carried out, after testing whether the individual child requires it, for third-year pupils at Secondary Schools.

Immunisation against rubella or German measles, is now carried out for 13 year old girls. The purpose of this immunisation is different from that of the others. The infection is not serious for the patient, but when it occurs in a pregnant woman damage may be caused to the foetal heart, eyes, ears, or brain. Thus in this country immunisation is offered only to females and is preferably given before reaching child bearing age. It is not recommended after pregnancy has commenced.

FACTORIES ACT

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	98	77	4	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	98	77	4	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	6	-	1	-

During 1970 there were only two recorded Outworks in the district engaged in the manufacture of Sweet Boxes and Bows for Shoes. The condition of the Outworkers premises was satisfactory.

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